

**REMARKS**

The present amendment is submitted in an earnest effort to advance this case to issue without delay. Especially in view of the fact that allowable subject matter has been indicated to be present.

1. The priority claim acknowledgment in paragraph 13 of PTO-326 is appreciated.

2. A substitute specification is enclosed together with a cross reference to the related applications and section headings. A marked up version showing the changes made is enclosed. The substitute specification does not contain any new matter.

3. Claims 1 to 20 have been replaced by new claims 21 to 31.

New claim 21 corresponds to claim 4 written in independent form. That claim was found to be allowable by the Examiner.

New claim 22 corresponds to claim 20 written in independent form. That claim has also been found to be allowable by the Examiner.

New claim 23 corresponds to original claim 1 modified to define the first and second control surfaces 41 and 43 in greater detail.

That claim is deemed to be allowable over the cited art together with claims 24 to 31 which depend therefrom.

4. The objection to the drawing has been noted. The axial guide means between the actuating slider 17 and the sleeve part 12 is no longer claimed. Hence illustration of the spline system, readily known to the art, is unnecessary. No proposed drawing correction has therefore been supplied and reconsideration of the requirement for a drawing correction is requested.

5. The objections to the claims contained in paragraph 2, 3 and 4 of pages 2 and 3 of the office action have been removed in the preparation of the new claims.

6. The rejection of claims under 35 USC 102(b) as anticipated by Downey et al is not applicable to claims 23 through 31 since these claims all recite a detent positioning of the sleeve and socket arrangement such that there is a fixed position in which the inserted part and the socket are set upon simple axial insertion and from which the two parts are disengaged upon separation by pulling in the opposite direction.

The Downey reference, as the Examiner will readily note, deals with an adjustable length wand which does not provide the requisite detent and fixed positioning in the engaged position.

As to the rejection of claims under 35 USC 103, Applicants note that such a rejection is not applicable to claims 23 to 31 either.

The invention is a plug coupling for a vacuum in which only the actuating sleeve 17 and the tube 14 need be engaged by the two hands of the user and the tube inserted into the socket in a simple axial direction e. By drawing the two apart in the opposite axial direction a, the coupling is automatically unlocked. This automatic locking and unlocking are determined by control surfaces and depend upon the shaft of the sleeve 17 from a neutral axial position against spring forces in opposite directions. In other words, when the actuating sleeve 17 is moved against a first spring forces in the direction e the coupling is locked. When the actuating sleeve is moved against an opposing spring source in the direction a, the coupling is released or unlocked.

Neither Downey or Ha discloses a plug type coupling with a fixed locked position as recited and both deal with telescoping tubing which does not provide the locking characteristics of claims 23 to 31. More specifically neither of these references has a first control surface at the extremity of the insertion and 13 of the tube which is effective when a locking body S moves relative to the locking surface 26. Neither reference, moreover, has the second control surface 43 formed by a flank of the recess T as recited either.

Accordingly, Downey and Ha do not teach or suggest the structure recited in claim 23 or, for that matter, in claims 24 to 31 which depend from claim 23.

The Lim reference does not suggest any modification of Ha or Downey which would meet claims 23 to 31.

Claims 23 to 31 are thus deemed to be allowable together with claims 21 and 22.

7. A petition for an automatic three month extension of the term for reply is enclosed together with a credit card form charging the appropriate fee.

Favorable action is urged.

Respectfully submitted,  
The Firm of Karl F. Ross P.C.



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Substitute Specification  
Marked up Copy



[TRANSLATION]

DESCRIPTION

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GROUP 3600

## PLUG-IN VACUUM CLEANER HOSE ARRANGEMENT

*SPECIFICATION  
CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS*

*This application is a national stage of PCT/DE01/02300 filed 26 June 2001 and is based upon German national application 100 30 304.8 of 27 June 2000 under the International Convention.*

*FIELD OF THE INVENTION*

5 The invention relates to a plug-in vacuum cleaner hose arrangement corresponding to the preamble of claim 1. Such a plug-in vacuum cleaner hose arrangement which has become known through public use can serve for releasable connection of two air-guiding hose parts.

*BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION*

10 For example, <sup>in</sup> with such a plug-in vacuum cleaner hose arrangement, a tubular transition can be provided to the vacuum tool such as a suction nozzle, a suction brush or the like. On the other hand, such a plug-in vacuum cleaner hose arrangement can also serve for example to connect a hand-grip arranged on a vacuum hose

15 to the pipe insertion end of a telescoping pipe arrangement in a releasable manner.

The plug-in vacuum cleaner hose arrangement which has become known through public use <sup>can be</sup> articulated on a sleeve part of a rocker, one end of which is spring-loaded in a locking direction

20 and carries a radially inwardly projecting catch body which traverses the sleeve part and engages in a windmill configured as a

detent recess of the tube insertion end or engages through the detent cutout. The other end of the rocker is configured as an actuating button.

The aforescribed known plug-in vacuum cleaner hose arrangement is widely used in practice and has also been found to be satisfactory. However it is desirable to make the handling of the plug-in connection more comfortable upon assembly and release.

*OBJECT OF THE INVENTION*  
 Based upon the plug-in vacuum cleaner hose arrangement described at the outset and has become known from public use, *It is an object of* the invention *to* presents the object as *so* developing *such* the arrangement further that both the assembly and release of the plug connection are substantially more convenient to manipulate than hitherto.

*SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION*  
 In accordance with the invention this object is achieved *in* combination with the features of the preamble of claim 1] in that on the sleeve part, an actuating slide which is axially shiftable is provided and has a locking surface which in both mutually opposite axial directions starting from a neutral axial position, is displaceable against a restoring spring force which holds the locking surface in its neutral axial position which is the locking position. The slider is shiftable out of the neutral position into unlocking directions to free the locking *or* retaining surface. The front end of the hose insertion end has a first control *or* directing surface which upon insertion of the hose insertion end into the socket, entrains the sleeve part relative to the retaining surface in the hose-insertion direction, thereby unlocking the clip body and frees *it* from its releasable snap engagement into the detent

recess. A second directing surface is juxtaposed with the detent body which, upon withdrawal of the hose insertion end from the socket, moves the catch body with the sleeve part relative to the retaining surface in the withdrawal direction and thus detaches.

5           The arrangement according to the invention thus enables the following advantageous manipulation:

10           For assembly of the plug-in connection, one need only grip the socket part at its axially movable actuating slider with one hand of the operator and hold it and insert the plug-in end of the hose with the other hand of the user in the insertion direction into the socket.

15           Without requiring an additional manipulation by the user, the first control surface <sup>or</sup> ~~(directing surface)~~ of the plug-in end of the hose engages against the detent body <sup>or</sup> ~~(cliff body)~~ in its locking position and moves it together with the sleeve part in the axial direction away from the actuating slide. As a result, the blocking surface of the actuating slide liberates the locking body, whereupon the locking body can snap into the locking recess.

20           The locking of the catch body results automatically in that the release of the actuating slider by the hand of the user allows the restoring spring force which is effective in both axial directions to return the actuating body into its neutral axial position in which its blocking surface is returned to the blocking position for the catch.

25           When, on the other hand, the plug-in connection is to be released, it suffices for the arrangement to be engaged at the

actuating slider with one hand of the operator while with the other hand of the operator the plug-in end of the hose is withdrawn from the socket. Thereupon the second control or directing surface engages the catch body and moves it together with the sleeve  
5 portion in the withdrawal direction relative to the locking surface and simultaneously disengages the detent body.

In a further feature of the invention the actuating slider forms a locking projection extending inwardly radially to the outer surface of the socket part and which is provided with the  
10 locking surfaces.

In the formation of the locking projection, the invention provides that it tapers somewhat radially to the socket part and is formed with a substantially frustopyramidal cross section, whereby the roof surfaces of the locking projection form the locking  
15 surfaces and slide surfaces which are inclined in opposite axial directions as lateral flanks for the locking body.

According to the invention, the spring restoring force which is effective in opposite directions is obtained in that the actuating slider has a somewhat radially inwardly projecting,  
20 substantially claw-like formation turned toward the socket part; the claw opening of this formation engages a bar spring slide on the socket part and which can be deflected in both opposite axial directions within the spring range.

The plug-in vacuum cleaner arrangement according to the  
25 invention simplifies manipulation and can be optimized finally in that the actuating slider is formed as an actuating sleeve on the



socket part surrounding the latter over its entire circumferential length.

It has been found to be advantageous further in accordance with the invention, but not essential, that the end face of the plug-in end of the hose is conically convergent to form the first control or directing surface, over at least a part of its periphery. Basically the arrangement according to the invention will also function when the end face is invariably cylindrically configured and the thus formed end face provides the first control or directing surface.

Another advantageous feature of the invention, which results in a facilitated functioning upon assembly and release of the connection resides in that the catch recess or detent recess of the plug-in end of the hose is configured as a somewhat radially inwardly projecting (toward the hose center) cup-shaped depression, whereby the cup-shaped depression advantageously has a somewhat frustoconical cross section<sup>al</sup> contour.

Finally, the cup-shaped detent recess formed with its lateral surfaces neighboring the end of the plug-in hose end simultaneously <sup>form</sup> the two control ~~X~~ or directing surfaces.

{Further features of the invention are to be deduced from additional dependent claims.} *BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWING*

In the drawing an advantageous embodiment corresponding to the invention has been illustrated. The drawing shows:

FIG. 1 a plug-in vacuum cleaner hose arrangement in an elevational view formed by a tubular nozzle connecting part of a plug-in hose end, for example, of a telescoping hose,

FIG. 2 the arrangement according to FIG. 1 in an enlarged axial section by comparison to FIG. 1,

FIG. 3 the connecting region according to FIG. 2 further enlarged, and

FIG. 4 an enlarged detail somewhat corresponding to the region encircled at D in dot-dash lines.

*SPECIFIC DESCRIPTION*  
The vacuum cleaner hose arrangement capable of plug-in connection and designated in the drawing by the reference numeral 10 has a tubular nozzle fitting 11 with a socket part 12 as well as a plug-in end 13 of a vacuum cleaner pipe, for example, a telescoping inner pipe 14. Instead of the telescoping inner pipe 14, a telescoping outer pipe can be provided.

The pipe insertion end 13 is received by a socket receptacle 15 which is formed by the sleeve part 12. The insertion direction is *shown by the arrow* designated at e and the withdrawal or release direction is *shown by the arrow* designated at a.

An actuating slider configured as an actuating sleeve 17 is slidable along both directions e and a <sup>m</sup> (by means of) axial guide means not shown in greater detail, for example, by means of a groove and spline arrangement so as to be rotationally fixed on the outer periphery of the socket part 12.

The nozzle fitting 11 forms an end region 16 shown only schematically and which generally represents a vacuum cleaner tool like, for example, a suction nozzle, a suction brush or the like.

5 The nozzle fitting 11 is comprised in the illustrated embodiment of plastic and so is the sleeve part 12 connected unitarily therewith and the actuating sleeve 17 slidable on the sleeve part 12. The telescoping inner pipe 14 is comprised in the illustrated embodiment of steel. It will be self-understood that other workpiece selections that are sensible can be applied to the  
10 illustrated embodiment or the embodiments which may deviate according to the invention.

A ring-shaped bar spring 18 which surrounds the sleeve part 12 has both of its stressible ends 19 retained in support block 20 formed in the sleeve part 12. In FIG. 3 only one of the  
15 stressible ends 19 and a respective support block 20 has been illustrated in broken lines. The actuating sleeve 17 is formed with a somewhat claw-like formation 21 which projects inwardly somewhat radially toward the sleeve part 12; the claw opening 22 of the formation 21 receives the bar spring 18 which can be deflected  
20 in the spring region 23 in both opposing axial directions e and a.

To allow the spring region 23 to be deflected in the axial directions e and a, on the outer surface of the sleeve part 12 a movement space 31 is left.

25 The actuating sleeve 17 has a locking projection 25 which projects radially inwardly toward the outer surface 24 of the socket part 12 and which forms a locking surface 26.

In both axially opposite directions e and a, there are inclined lateral flanks of the blocking projection 25 forming sliding surfaces 27 and 28 for sliding counter surfaces 29 and 30 of a locking of the detent body represented as a whole at S.

5           The locking body S is an element of a tongue-like component designated as a whole with Z which is cut into the wall of the socket part 12 and which is provided with a tongue root with the reference numeral 33 disposed adjacent the end 32 of the socket part 12. The tongue-like component Z can, from the point of view  
10 of the material from which it is fabricated, be intrinsically resilient so that it will always seek to assume the position shown in FIG. 3.

          The locking or detent body S has, <sup>for</sup>like as has been shown <sub>in</sub> the locking projection 25, a somewhat frustopyramidal cross  
15 section. The locking or detent body S forms, corresponding to the locking surface 26 of the locking projection 25 an annular locking counter surface 34.

          The inner shell surface 35 of the socket part 12 has, starting from its end 32 and opening inwardly therefrom, an axially  
20 extending slide-guide groove 36 which cooperates with an axial longitudinal corrugation 37 which extends toward the exterior somewhat like a spline.

          An inwardly projecting abutment which is the same axial length as the slide guide groove 36 and is engageable by the short  
25 longitudinal corrugation 37 forms a tight-fitting snap locking engagement of the stop body S in a radially inwardly projecting

cup-shaped detent recess T formed in the pipe insertion end 13. The cup-shaped detent cutout T or the cup-shaped recess has a generally frustoconically-shaped cross sectional contour.

[The detent or stop body S engages in the cup-shaped  
5 detent recess T and has, corresponding to the cup-shaped detent recess, a corresponding cross sectional contour.]

The detent or stop <sup>body</sup> ~~gap~~ S engages in the cup-shaped detent recess T and has, corresponding to the cup-shaped detent recess, a corresponding cross sectional contour.

10 Because of its tongue connection the detent body S is guided substantially radially on the socket part 12 and with the latter at least is coupled for movement in the two opposite axial directions a and e.

The manner in which the illustrated plug connectable  
15 vacuum (signal) pipe arrangement 10 is actuated can be described as follows.

In the drawing the locking surface 26 of the locking projection 25 is found in its neutral axial position which is established by the rod spring 18 whose restoring spring force is  
20 effective in the directions a and e. In this neutral axial position, in which no spring restoring force of the rod spring 18 is acting upon the actuating sleeve 17, the locking surface 26 of the locking projection 25 is attained with the locking counter-surface 34 of the locking body S so that the latter is to be found  
25 in its locked position.

It is foreseeable that prior to the assembly of the device 10, the pipe insertion end 13 is located axially to the right ahead of the socket 15 and that the operator with one hand will insert it in the insertion direction e into the socket part 12 while the other hand of the operator holds fast the actuating sleeve 17. The conically tapering first control or directing surface 41 thus abuts against an inclined slide flank 44 of the frustoconically-shaped stop body S and shifts the latter relative to the actuating sleeve and that the socket part 12 coupled in movement with the stop body S in the direction e to the left.

The locking counter surface 34 of the locking body S slips out of contact with the locking surface 26 of the locking projection 25 while the latter is pressed by the first control or directing surface 41 into the receiving space Ae.

Thus the locking body S is unlocked and is finally aligned with the cup-shaped detent recess T as soon as the short longitudinal corrugation 37 abuts the stop 38 of the slide guide groove 36. The snap <sup>on</sup> collection process is then completed by release by the operators hand of the actuating sleeve 17 which allows the spring-restoring force of the rod springs 18 to shift the sleeve part 12 in the insertion direction e.

While actuating sleeve 17 returns under the spring force in the direction e, the slide guide surface 27 of the locking projection 25 presses the locking body S which was still to be found in the take-up space Ae by means of its slide guide counter

surface 30 into the cup-shaped detent recess T. Then the locking surface 26 lies against the locking counter surface 34.

The release of the arrangement 10 shown in the drawing functions as follows: with one hand of the operator gripping the actuating sleeve 17 and holding this fast and the other hand of the operator gripping the inner telescoping pipe 14, a pull is exerted on the pipe insertion end 13 in the direction a.

Thus the side flank 43 (the second directing or control surface) presses the neighboring end surface 42 of the pipe insertion end 13 from the left against the other inclined sliding flank 45 of the detent body S and thereby moves the detent body S together with the sleeve part movable therewith to the right in the direction a. As a result, the second control surface 43 presses the detent body S into the take-up space Aa. As a result, the detent body S is unlocked and the insertion end 13 can be completely withdrawn from the sleeve-like socket 15.

The aforedescribed functional description shows that both the assembly and release of the plug connection can be effected in a very comfortable manner.